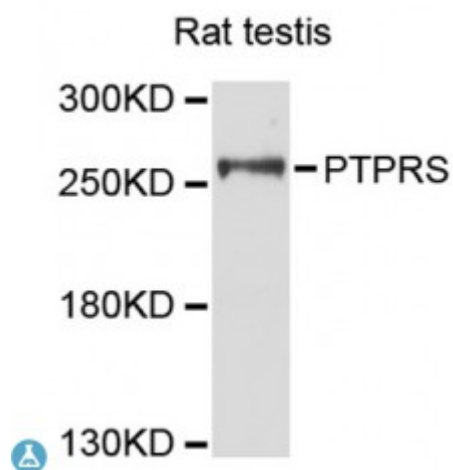


Anti-PTPRS Antibody



Description

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP) family. PTPs are known to be signaling molecules that regulate a variety of cellular processes including cell growth, differentiation, mitotic cycle, and oncogenic transformation. This PTP contains an extracellular region, a single transmembrane segment and two tandem intracytoplasmic catalytic domains, and thus represents a receptor-type PTP. The extracellular region of this protein is composed of multiple Ig-like and fibronectin type III-like domains. Studies of the similar gene in mice suggested that this PTP may be involved in cell-cell interaction, primary axonogenesis, and axon guidance during embryogenesis. This PTP has been also implicated in the molecular control of adult nerve repair. Four alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode distinct proteins, have been reported.

Model	STJ113592
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1100-1280 of human PTPRS (NP_002841.3).
Gene ID	5802
Gene Symbol	PTPRS
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Detected in peripheral blood plasmacytoid dendritic cells (at protein level)

Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase S R-PTP-S
Molecular Weight	217.041 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9681OMIM:601576Reactome:R-HSA-3000178
Alternative Names	Receptor-type tyrosine-protein phosphatase S R-PTP-S
Function	Cell surface receptor that binds to glycosaminoglycans, including chondroitin sulfate proteoglycans and heparan sulfate proteoglycan ,
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane,
Post-translational Modifications	A cleavage occurs, separating the extracellular domain from the transmembrane segment, This process called 'ectodomain shedding' is thought to be involved in receptor desensitization, signal transduction and/or membrane localization ,